

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

The following is a copy of an agreement entered into by the Kentucky Society in or near Danville

From a conviction that the welfare of Kentucky must depend in a great measure on the establishment of useful manufactures; and that this desirable end cannot be attained by individuals who are not able of themselves to purchase the machines and to advance such sums of money as would be necessary to carry them on with success.

WE the subscribers have agreed to associate ourselves by the name of "The Kentucky Society for the encouragement of manufactures" and we do oblige ourselves to pay to the managers hereafter to be chosen by the society the several sums annexed to our names, at the periods and on the conditions mentioned below: six shillings in every pound to be paid on or before the last day of September, 1789: one moiety of the remainder, on or before the last day of November, in the same year and the residue on or before the last day of March 1790.

We do further agree, that if the first payment is not made within twenty days of the time prescribed the effort, that the person failing shall forfeit his interest in the society and also be obliged to pay to the managers for the use of the society the amount of his first subscription, and that another subscriber may be admitted into his place: and that if the last payment is not made, within twenty days of the time prescribed therefor, that the first payment and all the interest in the society of the person so failing to pay shall be forfeited and that another subscriber may be admitted into his place.

Provided, that no person subscribing hereon shall be obliged to pay any part of his subscription, unless the sum subscribed altogether shall on the 20th day of September 1789 amount to £. 500 at the least.

Provided also, that the sum so to be subscribed shall be divided into shares; one share being allowed for every sum of ten pounds: and that every person or company in all meetings of the society, shall be allowed one vote for every share that he or they shall possess.

Provided, that no business respecting the society, shall be done in meetings consisting of less than a majority of the shares, except by persons to be appointed by meetings consisting of at least a majority of the whole.

Provided, that a majority of the shareholders shall have a right at any meeting, of which due notice shall have been given, to take such steps as to them may appear right for the carrying into execution the purposes of the said society, and for laying out and expending the monies hereby subscribed, and discharging in all things respecting the same, except when it is specially directed otherwise by this agreement.

Provided, that the shares shall be assignable in such mode as shall be agreed on by the society: and that if it shall be easier be judged necessary to increase the capital of the said company, it shall be done by increasing the number of shares, which additional shares the first subscribers shall have a right to take, before any strangers shall be admitted to subscribe.

Provided also, that so far as the money hereby is to be laid out in labour, materials or provisions within the district, that the managers shall allow the subscribers to furnish the same at cash prices, instead of the money to be subscribed. The price and time of furnishing the same, to rest with the managers. And for the purpose of settling the business into motion, there shall be a meeting of the subscribers at Danville on Saturday the nineteenth day of September,

1789, and if a majority of the shareholders shall not then be present, on such other day as those who then attend shall appoint.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands this day of August 1789.

N.B. All persons desirous of encouraging such a society in or near Lexington, and are willing to become subscribers, are desired to meet at Capt. Tho. Young's tavern the second Tuesday in December next.

Oct. 21, 1789.

## TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Buckle, Tip, Diamond.



Check of the Bits.



Stolen from the subscriber, the last day of the Lexington races a snuff-bridle with plated bit, star, tips and buckles Kentucky manufactory, the form as above described, with short broken reins and pale blue ribbon at the forehead, forming a rose at each ear—any person giving me information to that I get it again shall receive the above reward and no questions asked.

NICH. LAFON, Lexington, Oct. 28, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to such as it may concern, that whereas the subscribers gave their bond, on or about the fifteenth of July, 1788, to Col. Harry Innes for two hundred and thirty eight pounds eighteen shillings and six pence, Virginia currency, to be paid in bonds on me in Kentucky, on or before the first day of November, 1789; the said bond being since assigned by Gen. J. Wilkinson to Matthias Dezman & Joseph Halley, to whom the subscribers paid one hundred and twenty five pounds twelve shillings and one penny, and are now ready to discharge the remainder of said bond, if they knew where to find it.

DAVID MORRIS, and ABRAHAM DRAKE, May'slick, Myon county, October 22, 1789.

WHEREAS I passed my note to William Deal in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, for fifteen pounds, in consequence of which I was to have had his right to lands in Kentucky: Now as he failed conveying his right to me, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

William Hoy, October 22, 1789.

## JUST OPENED,

By HUGH M'ILVAIN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Clark,) a neat and general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE

well adapted to the season.

DRY goods, Iron mongery, queens ware, glass ware, tin ware, groceries, clover seed and, medicine, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

## FOR SALE

TWO HUNDRED acres of first rate land with a considerable improvement, situate on the South fork of Elk-Horn, six miles from Lexington. About six hundred and thirty three acres on main Hickman creek, for which General Warranty deeds will be made; and negroes will be taken as pay for the whole, or any part thereof.

ANDREW STEELE, Oct. 2, 1789.

## WANTED

A MILLER, and DISTILLER, who can come well recommended for their honesty, diligence, and sobriety: good wages will be given; enquire of Mr. Christopher Chinn at Lime-stone, or to the subscriber within four miles of Lexington.

JOHN ALLEN, Sept. 30, 1789.

## MERCHANDIZE

Will be given in exchange for good cheese, and butter in casks, by ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.

Strayed from Lexington, about Christmas last, a small dark brown and white cow, hollow backed and short horns, no other mark recollected; whoever gives information of said cow, to that I get her, shall have two dollars reward.

JAMES PARKER, Lexington, Oct. 10, 1789.

Strayed from Col. Crockett's plantation last June, a small likely dark bay horse, about 9 years old, ewe-necked, trots and gallops; Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. Brent in Lexington, or to Mr. Hughes in Danville, shall receive two dollars reward, from

JER. MORIARTY.

## AN EXCELLENT NEW

## PRIMER

May be had, by the gross, dozen or single, at this Office.

To be Sold to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for ready cash, agreeably to the last will & testament of Henry Field, jun. deceased, on Friday the 20th of November, on the premises, altogether or in parcels,

ONE thousand acres of first rate land, lying on Huston's fork of Licking, adjoining Mr. Charles Smith, in Bourbon County.—If the land should not be sold on the day of sale, it may be bought privately, at any time after, of DANIEL FIELD, jun. in Culpepper County, or HENRY FIELD, in Woodford County.

Nov. 3, 1789.

A large company will start from the Crab Orchard the 26th of November, for the Eastern settlements: all are to go well armed.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington August 1st 1789.

Resolved, that the holders or claimants of the in lots No. 2, 17, 21, 28, 60, 67, and 85, have the further time, until the first day of January 1790, to save their lots by improving them &c. for the particulars of what is required they are referred to said resolves—and that they need not expect any further indulgence.

By order of the board, ROBERT PARKER Clerk.

Strayed away from the subscriber about the middle of May last, a well grown bright bay stone colt, not branded, has a snip; Whoever takes up the said colt and gives notice to the subscriber living near Lexington at the sinking spring shall receive two dollars reward.

JAMES ERVIN

I AM in such EXTREME want of READY MONEY, that I will discount 25 per cent. on every account due to this office that shall be discharged in cash, within twenty days from the date hereof.—I therefore hope that those who are indebted, will use their utmost endeavours to settle and pay up their respective balances by that date.—Produce is no longer receivable in discharge of debts due this office.

JOHN BRADFORD, Oct. 17, 1789.

There will be a large company at Col. Johnson's the tenth of November, on their way to the Big bone, to make a settlement in them parts.

JOHN CRAIG, Oct. 12, 1789.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.



## Progress of Manufactures.

IT must afford great pleasure to every well wisher to his country, to see the rapid progress that manufactures are making among us.—While not the shackles of Great Britain every effort of that sort are criminal, and their acts of Parliament are numerous for preventing every attempt to remove them; yet no sooner was our independence established, than the spirit of genius prevailed, and the manufacture of wool cards,\* in which several men, women and children, are daily employed in the town of Bolton, has arrived to such a degree of perfection, by the improvements made in the machinery, invented by the native genius of the country, as to rival the European in the fabrication of that article, and the States of America are supplied at near fifty per cent. less than they used to pay for British wool-cards before the revolution. That although at present the manufactures are obliged to import the wire from Europe, yet under that disadvantage they are able to make the cards, pay a second freight to Europe, and under sell them in their own markets.

Not is the manufacture of Sail Cloth, lately established in Bolton, the least to be proud for its great utility and public benefit; as most of the vessels fitted out of late, from this and the neighbouring ports, are either partly or wholly coated from the Bolton Factory, and the protection of the manufactory have the satisfaction to find that it is generally approved of, and has the preference to the European Duck. The short period that has elapsed since the commencement of a trial being made of the cloth, was pronounced by the fishermen, who used it upon the banks of New England, to be "the best Canvas" they ever sailed with; and such is the encouragement given to it, that, tho' they continued upwards of twelve hundred yards a week, yet for the most part of the time, the cloth is anticipated in the market, as the public have the flattering prospect that it will not be liable to mildew, owing, in the great care and pains taken in the factory to prevent the use of any ingredient that may be productive of it, and we have assurances from the gentlemen interested in it, that if attention is paid to the cultivation of Aia, so as to afford them an ample supply, they mean to extend the manufactory so far as to turn out six hundred pieces per week, which they are encouraged to do from the disposition of the female part of the community to contribute to so great a work, and I may also affirm Mr. J. P. Prichard, that the great means of our manufacture is in our improving to their exertions in the cause of industry to the male part of the community.

I cannot conclude without remarking, that the New Manufacture has so far succeeded as totally to preclude the necessity of importation of that article, and instead of importing near three thousand carts annually into this Commonwealth, we are able to supply our home consumption and export considerable quantities to other markets.—Nor should I do justice to the manufacture of Paper Hanging, not to mention the great progress made in that art. A gentleman of great respectability in the town, concerned in that business, has declared, that if he can be allowed one year to provide back, he will be able to offer that to make sufficient to supply the whole United States, and as to quality the productions will sufficiently speak for themselves. The pleasure that has been observed respecting our manufactures has induced the writer of this to remark upon those four principal branches; much more might be said upon many others of less importance, which will probably be taken up in some future paper.

HERALD OF FREEDOM.

\* Within the last eleven months the one has been manufactured by Gilles Richardson & Co. 61,800 pair of Wool and Cotton Cards.

Boston, July 23, 1789.

**BLANKS**  
OF ALL KINDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**COPENHAGEN, May 2.**  
THE Emperor has ordered the Baron de Knudsen, his minister at our court, to bestow on Mr. Pinder, auditor general, and intendant of police at this capital, 500 ducats in specie, as a recompense for his activity and prudence in discovering and arresting the conspirators who had entered into a plot to burn the fleet in our harbour.

The court of St. Peterburgh has also granted an annual pension of 300 crowns to the wife of the Irishman, of the name of Taaffe, who discovered it.

## AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

**PROVIDENCE, May 23.**  
A correspondent remarks, that the late act of the general assembly ordering an impost similar to what may be enacted by the Federal Legislature must be considered as a misapprehension of Federalism, while the notorious tender law remains in force, which ordains the depreciated paper trash a payment in all cases and consequently must be a valid tender in discharge of any and all debts they mean to depart from their native shore, the existing act—to support which every moral sentiment has been sacrificed, and the sacred rights of justice mocked and injured. It is obvious to a mind of the least discernment, that the act alluded to is not the least indication of a federal temper, but only done with a view to convert the merchants of this State, who have uniformly evinced themselves firm and fervent friends to the federal government, and who ardently wish for the full and complete adoption of it. The assembly by the late act resolve, that the impost shall be paid in such moneys as Congress shall direct, and yet continue their favorite tender law, which subjects the very persons who must pay the impost to the full necessity of receiving all their debts in the nominal sum of paper currency, which is now depreciated to 18 for 1. It is probable the new constitution would be less objectionable to the majority of our rulers, if in the proposed amendments Congress should think proper to expunge their rigorous clause, which forbids any State to emit "Bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts;" it is this paragraph which damns the constitution, and is the latent source of every other objection.

**NEW-YORK, Aug 18.**  
Among the number of interesting discoveries which have been lately communicated to the public, is the following, which is likely to prove not less useful than it is curious.

It consists of different chemical mixtures (into the composition of which less in no form enters) by means of which, water or other liquors may be frozen, and the usual phenomena attending natural frost produced at any time of the year in the hottest parts of the world.

The following is one of them, which, although it is the least powerful, is nevertheless sufficient for the purpose above mentioned. Mix by degrees, agitating them well together in an convenient glass, or glazed earthen vessel, equal quantities by weight of strong oil of vitriol and water; cool this mixture, (which will be very hot) to the temperature of the air; to sixteen parts of this liquor thus thoroughly mixed and cooled add twenty-one parts (each by weight) of Glauber's salt, perfectly dry and irrefragant, freshly reduced to very fine powder, stirring the mixture that the salt may dissolve as soon as possible.

It is necessary that Glauber's salt for this purpose be kept unexposed to the air, otherwise it will be converted into a white powder in which state it is unfit for this use.

**SAVANNAH, July 16.**  
On Friday last at a Superior Court, held in and for the county of Chatham, an action was brought to trial before a special jury, between Colonel William M. Ingham, of Liberty county, plaintiff, and Noel Fleming, of Camden county, defendant, for a balance of 638 l. due on several bonds, amounting to 1000 l. bearing interest from the first of January, 1773, for land lying in Camden county. Whether interest is payable during the time of a general and national calamity, when no profit or advantage could be made of the land purchased, being a question of

much importance to many individuals in this state, was ably and with candor debated by the counsel on both sides, when the jury retired and brought in a verdict, that the defendant should pay no interest from the 19th of April, 1775, to the 3d of March, 1783.

This case was and still is peculiarly hard on the defendant, who, after several years residence on the land, has been obliged to abandon it, and fly from the savages scarcely as the year 1775, leaving a considerable property in stock behind; and, notwithstanding the above deduction of eight years interest, still has eight years more to pay, although the land is situated in a part of the State to this hour claimed and ravaged by the Indians, abandoned by all late settlers, and unprotected by government; but indeed when still obliged to pay taxes, which are well known to be the price of protection.

## LEXINGTON, Nov. 7.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAW CASE.  
Extracted from a late London Jerry paper.

The following remarkable case of an unfortunate Gentleman, who had two fathers and yet neither one, is inserted for the amusement of our readers.

I should be glad of the opinion of the learned of the law, upon the following new, and to me important question.

My mother was married to her first husband only three weeks when he was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse. Four weeks the mother married a second husband, and exactly eight months and a half after her second marriage she was delivered of me apparently come to full time; but prior to my appearance in the world, the second husband died also. Pray which of those two gentlemen was, or ought to have been my father, according to the laws of England?

Each of them left a small estate. The relations of the first husband have seized upon his estate, under pretence that he died without issue; had you been born, say, near the first day of the seventh month after the date of the second marriage you would have belonged to that marriage as the law has a lover to every mother: a short coming of three months.

Say the relations of the second husband, you shall not have his estate, because the same law allows the mother three months over the nine; therefore had you been born upon the first day of the eleventh month after the husband's death, you would have been his son to all intents and purposes.

They say further that supposing the allowance of three months within or over the nine, should be found to be equally against them both, yet they are at no loss to make good both their claims on a separate ground. Nine months, say they, is fixed by experience as the medium period of a woman's pregnancy, and the law has humanly allowed three months within or over, from a presumption that it is probable the day may be far exceed or fall short of the ordinary time; but whereas, in the present case, there has been an interference of two lawful husbands; this legal presumption cannot be admitted; and there is no other method of determining the question, but from the natural presumption arising from the ordinary period of pregnancy; and when we attempt to ascertain your father by this rule, we find, that as you were born nine months and a half after the death of the first husband & eight months & a half after the marriage with the second, the natural presumption for and against either husband being your father is equal. Since then the law will admit you no other father but one or other of these two persons—since you cannot lay claim to any one of them in preference to the other— and since it is impossible you can have two fathers; the choice you have none at all.

From the Gazette of the United States.

To the Printers of the daily Advertiser. I enclose you a hand-bill, pointing out a mode of preventing the dreadful consequences of the bite of a mad dog.

I received this hand bill a few days since, from Dr. Hagarth, a physician of great ability and singular piety,

at Chester, in England. The recommendation of so able and humane a physician, together with my own opinion of the efficacy of the mode proposed, induce me to request you and all other printers in the United States, to print it, and to continue it for some time in the new-papers, that it may be as generally communicated as possible. I am persuaded, that your regard for humanity, will be a sufficient motive for complying with what I request.

I am your most obedient Servant.  
ARTHUR LEE.

## BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Near Wrexham, in North Wales, three men died of canine madness, in October and November, 1788.

Their melancholy cases spread a general alarm. But it ought to give great comfort and satisfaction to any one who may be bit, to know that there is a safe, easy, and effectual method of preventing the infection; which can seldom give pain, or require skill, and is in the power of every person to employ. It is universally allowed by physicians, that the bite of a mad animal, infused into a wound, is the only cause hitherto known, that communicates canine madness to the human body; this poison does no immediate mischief, but is slowly absorbed into the blood, and sufficient opportunity is given to remove it before any danger can arise. Whenever a person is bit, the plain and obvious means of preventing future injury, is first to wipe off the spittle with a dry cloth, and then to wash the wound with cold water— not slightly, and superficially, but abundantly, and with the most persevering attention, in bad cases for several hours. After a plentiful effusion of cold water, warm water may be employed with safety and advantage; a continued stream of it poured from the spout of a tea-pot, or tea kettle, held up at a considerable distance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. If the canine poison infused into a wound were of a peculiar colour, as black, like ink, we should all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would wash out the dark die; but this could not be expected by a slight and superficial solution. After the first careful washing, apply to the bite, saliva, colored with ink indigo &c. and a second washing, a visible proof may be obtained, how soon and how perfectly it may be cleaned out of the wound. As a proof that dilute washing of the wound is not sufficient to cleanse it effectually from the poison, we may mention, that in some cases, after maceration for the small pox, the poisonous matter has been attempted to be washed out of the wound, by persons who wished to prevent its effects; yet the inoculated small pox appeared at its proper period. These unsuccessful attempts were performed secretly, hastily and timidly, by a female hand. But, in a case when the solution was more perfectly performed, inoculation was prevented from taking effect, though the patient was susceptible of infection. They teach us the importance of patient perseverance in washing away the poison; but they need not shake our confidence that such perseverance will certainly be successful.

The solution should be accomplished with great diligence, and without delay, and may be performed by the patient or any assistant. However, as the apprehension of this dreadful disorder always excites the greatest anxiety, a surgeon's advice and assistance ought to be obtained as soon as possible, in all cases where the skin is injured. He will execute those directions most dexterously and completely. In a bad wound, the poison may be conveyed deep into the flesh, by long reach, or by lacerations. In such circumstances, he will open, cure, syringe, and wash every suspicious place, & whenever any uncertainty can remain, that may occasion future solicitude, he will cautiously shave off the surface, and cut away the jagged or other parts of the wound—by this method of purification it cannot be doubted that every particle of poison, and consequently that every cause of danger may be effectually removed.